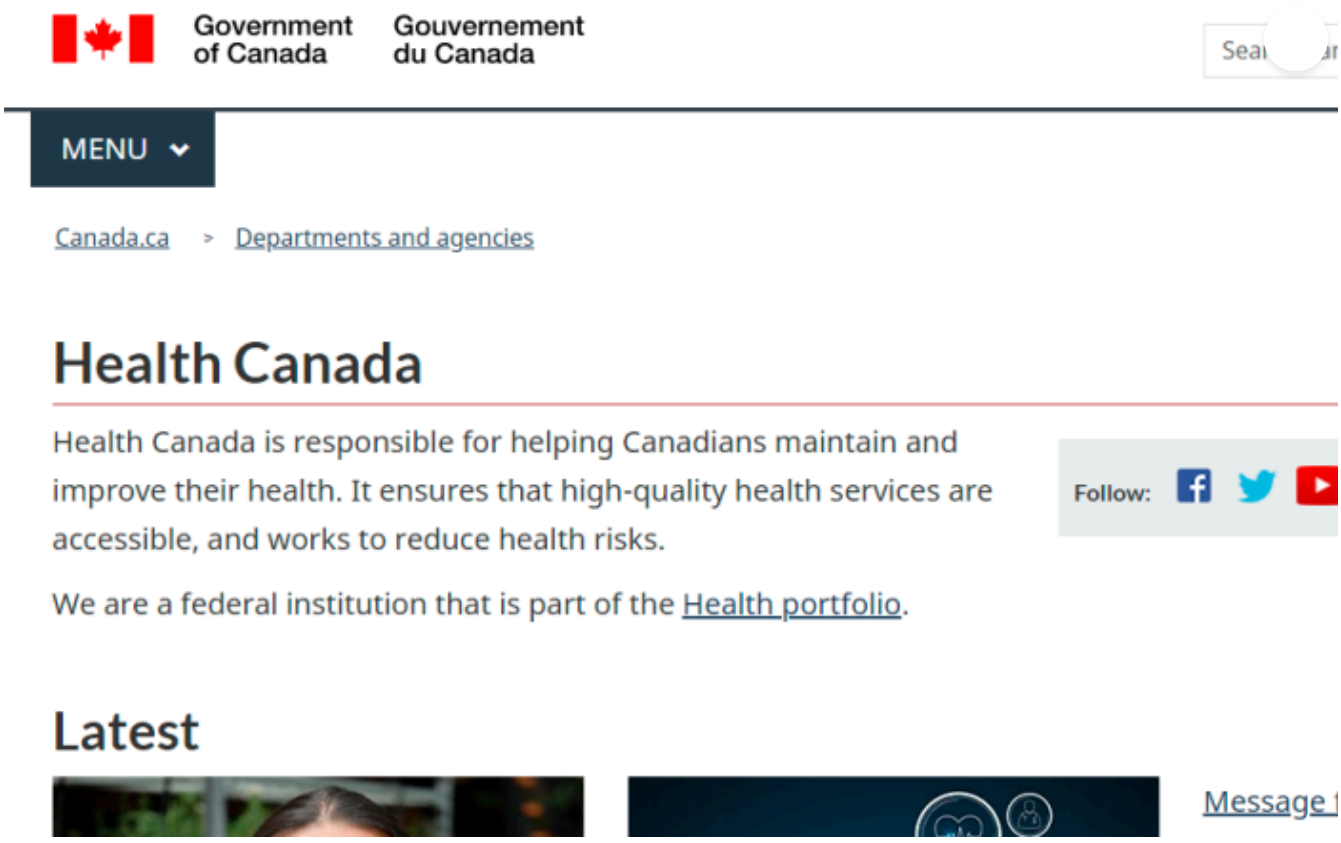
CANUCK LAW
Reporting That You're Not Getting Elsewhere (Do Your Own Research To Verify)

FEBRUARY 3, 2022 BY RONNIE

Health Canada Initially Created For Population Control Measures


Government of Canada
Gouvernement du Canada
MENU
Canada.ca > Departments and agencies
Health Canada
Health Canada is responsible for helping Canadians maintain and improve their health. It ensures that high-quality health services are accessible, and works to reduce health risks.
We are a federal institution that is part of the Health portfolio.
Follow:
Latest

Health Canada has had several names since its inception in 1919. Despite how innocuous its name and mandate sounds, this organization had an initial purpose: population control. It's been previously covered how PHAC was an artificial creation from the World Health Organization to serve a global order.

Few people know this, but the Department of Health was formed with the same goal in mind.

In January 2004, the WHO put out an edict that all Member States were to create an “outpost” for public health. Consequently, the Government of Paul Martin created PHAC, the Public Health Agency of Canada, out of nothing in that year. In late 2004 and into 2005, hearings went on for Bill C-12, the Quarantine Act. This was really just domestic implementation of the 3rd Edition of the International Health Regulations. The Provinces have their own laws which are based on this. The PHAC Act was introduced in 2006 by Stephen Harper shortly after taking power.

(a) International Health Regulations are legally binding on Member States.
(b) 2005 Quarantine Act was, in reality, written by WHO
(c) Public Health Agency Of Canada is a branch of WHO, and not Canadian

Again, this should be a review for most readers, but it’s still worth bringing up. The bigger picture is quite scary when it’s all laid out.

PHAC’s purpose is to use the pretense of public health as a means to control the local populations. Thing is: Health Canada (in its previous iterations) was formed for the same purpose.

1. Timeline Of Major Events In Public Health

- 1837: William White publishes book — Evils Of Quarantine Laws
- 1851: First International Sanitary Conference, Paris
- 1859: Second International Sanitary Conference, Paris
- 1866: Third International Sanitary Conference, Constantinople
- 1874: Fourth International Sanitary Conference, Vienna
- 1881: Fifth International Sanitary Conference, Washington
- 1885: Sixth International Sanitary Conference, Rome
- 1892: Seventh International Sanitary Conference, Venice
- 1983: Eighth International Sanitary Conference, Dresden
- 1894: Ninth International Sanitary Conference, Paris
- 1897: Tenth International Sanitary Conference, Venice
- 1903: Eleventh International Sanitary Conference : Paris, 1903
- 1906: Revised Statutes Of Canada In 1906 Publication

- 1907: Founding of the Office international d'Hygiene publique
- 1911-1912: Twelfth International Sanitary Conference, Paris
- 1912: Canadian Public Health Association Incorporated
- 1919: Bill 37, Canada forms the Department of Health
- 1926: Thirteenth International Sanitary Conference, Paris
- 1928: Bill 205, Canada's DOH becomes Department of Pensions and National Health
- 1938: Fourteenth International Sanitary Conference, Paris
- 1944: Bill C-149, Canada's DPNH becomes Department of National Health and Welfare
- 1946: Canada joins World Health Organization, agrees to Constitution
- 1951: International Sanitation Regulations take effect from WHO
- 1959: "Privileges And Immunities" granted to all WHO Officials
- 1969: International Health Regulations (1st Ed.) replace Sanitation Regulations
- 1984: Bill C-3, Health Canada Act passed
- 1993: Department of National Health and Welfare becomes Health Canada
- 1995: 2nd Edition of WHO International Health Regulations
- 2001: DARK WINTER pandemic simulation plays out
- 2004: WHO issues edict all Members to have "public health outpost"
- 2004: PHAC, Public Health Agency of Canada, created by Order In Council
- 2004: Bill C-12, hearings on Quarantine Act in Parliament
- 2005: 3rd Edition of WHO International Health Regulations
- 2005: ATLANTIC STORM pandemic simulation plays out
- 2006: PHAC Act introduced by Harper Government
- 2010: Rockefeller paper released, includes infamous LOCKSTEP SCENARIO
- 2010: Theresa Tam stars in movie about fictional outbreak
- 2017: SPARS Pandemic Scenario plays out
- 2018: CLADE X pandemic simulation plays out
- 2019: EVENT 201 pandemic simulation plays out

A book by William White titled "The Evils of Quarantine Laws" is still available today. In fact, it can be purchased on Amazon. In that book, White pushed his case that contagions did not actually exist, and that these quarantine laws were pushed for other purposes.

The pdf version is nearly 200 pages, but it's well worth a read. It goes into considerable depth about how a pseudo-science is pushed on the public under the guises of protection.

2. International Sanitary Conferences: 1851 to 1938

CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	7
Introduction	9
The first conference: Paris, 1851	12
The second conference: Paris, 1859	17
The third conference: Constantinople, 1866	23
The fourth conference: Vienna, 1874	35
The fifth conference: Washington, 1881	42
The sixth conference: Rome, 1885	46
The seventh conference: Venice, 1892	58
The eighth conference: Dresden, 1893	66
The ninth conference: Paris, 1894	71
The tenth conference: Venice, 1897	78
The eleventh conference: Paris, 1903	81
The founding of the Office international d'Hygiène publique, 1907	86
The twelfth conference: Paris, 1911–1912	89
The thirteenth and fourteenth conferences: Paris, 1926 and 1938	93
Conclusion	99
Bibliographical notes	101
Index	105

Going back to 1851, there were over a dozen International Sanitary Conferences held in the West. Canada (then a British Colony) would have been subjected to whatever measures the U.K. wanted. The measures sounded innocuous enough, and claimed the purpose of trying to prevent international spread of disease. The archive is also available.

The stated reasons including establishing global standards of health in order to prevent the transmission and spreading of cholera, among other diseases. Sounds pretty familiar with what's going on now, doesn't it?

3. Revised Statutes Of Canada In 1906

THE

REVISED STATUTES

OF

CANADA, 1906

PROCLAIMED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE
ACT 3 EDWARD VII., CHAP. 61 (1903)

VOL. II.

STANFORD

CHAPTER 74.

An Act respecting Quarantine.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as the Quarantine Act. Short title.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

(a) 'master' includes every person in command of a vessel;

(b) 'vessel' includes all ships, vessels or craft of any kind carrying passengers;

(c) 'passengers' includes all passengers as well as immigrants usually and commonly known and understood as such, but not troops or military pensioners and their families, who are carried in transports or at the expense of the Government of the United Kingdom;

(d) 'quarantine station' includes Grosse Isle, Lawlor's Island and Partridge Island, or any other place at which quarantine is directed to be performed. R.S., c. 68, s. 1.

REGULATIONS.

Governor in Council may make quarantine regulations.

3. The Governor in Council may from time to time make such regulations as he thinks proper and best calculated for the preservation of the public health respecting,—

(a) the entry or departure of vessels at the different ports or places in Canada;

(b) the landing of passengers or cargoes from such vessels or the receiving of passengers or cargoes on board of the same;

(c) the ensuring of the due performance of quarantine by and in respect of vessels, passengers, goods or things arriving at or in the neighbourhood of any port or place in Canada;

(d) the thorough cleansing and disinfecting of such vessels, passengers, goods and things;

(e) the arrival at or departure from any place in Canada of any persons, goods or things conveyed by land;

(f) the ensuring of the due performance of quarantine by and in respect of such persons, goods and things at or in the neighbourhood of any place in Canada;

R.S., 1906.

Digitized

(g) the thorough cleansing and disinfecting of such persons, goods and things;

(h) the enforcing of compliance with all the requirements of this Act; and,

(i) the imposing of penalties, forfeitures and punishments for the breach of any such regulations. R.S., c. 68, s. 2.

Vessels from sea, etc., may be required to perform quarantine.

4. The Governor in Council may, by such regulations, require the master of every vessel coming up the River St. Lawrence from below the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, or arriving by sea at or in the neighbourhood of any port or place in Canada, except such vessels as are therein designated and referred to as excepted,—

Obligations of masters of vessels coming to quarantine station.

(a) to bring his vessel to anchor, at the anchorage at the proper quarantine station designated in the regulations, and report such vessel in writing to the officer at such station designated for that purpose in such regulations, with all the particulars relative to the same, and to the voyage, passengers and cargo thereof, required by such regulations, or by any officer duly authorized under them to require the same;

(b) to allow the proper officer to visit and inspect such vessel and every part thereof and the passengers and crew and the cargo and other articles on board the same;

(c) to answer truly all questions asked of him touching the same;

(d) to send on shore at such station and at the places there pointed out by the officer thereunto authorized by such regulations, any or all of the passengers, crew, cargo or other articles, on board such vessel, as such officer thinks necessary for preventing the introduction of contagious or infectious disease;

(e) to allow such passengers, crew, cargo or other articles, and also the vessel itself, to remain so long at such station and at such places thereat respectively, and to be so treated, cleansed and purified, as such officer thinks necessary for the purposes of this Act. R.S., c. 68, s. 4.

Inspection of goods and the cleansing thereof.

5. The Governor in Council may, by such regulations, require the owners or persons in charge of goods or things conveyed by land to any place in Canada to allow the proper officer appointed under such regulations to inspect and examine the same and to answer truly all questions asked of them by such officer concerning the same, and to allow such goods or things to remain so long in the custody of such officer and to be so treated, cleansed and purified, as such officer thinks necessary for the purposes of this Act. R.S., c. 68, s. 4.

Examination of persons arriving by land.

6. The Governor in Council may, by such regulations, require all persons arriving by land at any place in Canada to allow themselves to be inspected and examined by the proper

officer

R.S., 1906.

Digitiz

officer appointed under such regulations, and to answer truly all questions asked of them by such officer, and to remain so long at such place and be so treated, cleansed and purified as such officer thinks necessary for the purposes of this Act. R.S., c. 68, s. 4.

Powers of officers at quarantine station.

7. The Governor in Council may, by such regulations,—

(a) assign to the several officers and persons employed at any quarantine station the powers and duties necessary for carrying the said regulations and this Act into effect, and may declare that any such officer or person shall, by virtue of his office or employment, be a justice of the peace or a constable or peace officer for such quarantine station, and for the space around the same described in such regulations; and such officer shall accordingly be such justice of the peace or peace officer, whether he is otherwise qualified or not, for the purpose of carrying out the criminal and other laws of Canada;

Penalties.

(b) prescribe penalties, not exceeding four hundred dollars in any case, for any violation of the same, and provide that the offender shall be imprisoned until such penalty is paid;

(c) direct that no vessel shall be entered or cleared at any Cus m-house in Canada until all the requirements of such regulations are complied with; and,

(d) direct that any person, vessel or thing, which has passed or departed or been removed from any quarantine station, before all the requirements of such regulations are complied with in respect of such person, vessel or thing, or without the written permission of the officer empowered to authorize such passing or departure, may be compelled to return or be carried back to such station, and by force, if necessary. R.S., c. 68, s. 5.

Publication.

8. Every regulation made under this Act shall have the force of law, and shall be published by proclamation inserted at least twice in the *Canada Gazette*. R.S., c. 68, ss. 2 and 3.

OFFICERS.

Medical officers at principal harbours.

9. The Governor in Council may appoint one or more medical officers at each of the principal harbours of Canada to board, visit and inspect vessels arriving in such harbour, and to perform such other duties and have such power as the Governor in Council by any regulation directs. R.S., c. 68, s. 6.

Appointment of other officers.

10. The Governor in Council may appoint such other officers as he deems necessary for carrying into effect this Act and the regulations made under it, and may assign to them respectively such powers as he thinks requisite. R.S., c. 68, s. 2.

VESSELS NOT BOUND FOR CANADA.

Vessels arriving at ports for which they were not originally bound with infectious disease on board.

11. When any vessel not originally bound for any port in Canada, arrives at any seaport of Canada with contagious or infectious disease on board, and is allowed to remain in quarantine at or near such port, the master of such vessel shall pay to the collector of the Customs at the port the sum of two dollars, head money, for each person on board the said vessel at the time of her arrival; and the said sum shall be a lien on the vessel, and shall be paid before she shall be allowed to leave the port. R.S., c. 68, s. 8.

Vessels may, on certain conditions, put to sea instead of being quarantined.

12. The master of any such vessel shall, before bulk is broken, have the right of putting to sea with such vessel, instead of allowing her to be quarantined, and if this right is exercised, and the vessel has not arrived at her port of destination, the bill of health shall be returned after the inspecting physician has mentioned thereupon the length and circumstances of the detention and the condition of the said vessel on her putting to sea: Provided that before the exercise of such right by the master of such vessel, the inspecting physician shall satisfy himself that the sick of the vessel will be taken care of during the remainder of the voyage; and if any of the sick prefer to remain at such port the said physician shall take care of them. R.S., c. 68, s. 9.

Proviso.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Special liens upon vessels.

13. Every penalty imposed under the authority of this Act, shall be a special lien upon the vessel by reason whereof it became payable, and the master whereof becomes liable to such penalty, and may be enforced and collected by the seizure and sale of the vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the warrant or process of the justices or court before whom it has been sued for, and shall be preferred to all other liens or hypothecations, except mariners' wages. R.S., c. 68, s. 7.

Disobeying any unrevoked regulation.

14. Every one who disobeys any unrevoked regulation made by the Governor in Council respecting quarantine is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to fine or imprisonment or both, in the discretion of the court; or such person may be sued for the penalties prescribed by such regulation. R.S., c. 68, ss. 3 and 11.

Application of fines.

15. All sums and pecuniary penalties levied under the authority of this Act shall be paid into the hands of the Minister of Finance, and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada. R.S., c. 68, s. 10.

OTTAWA: Printed by SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON, Law Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty.

Even back in 1906, Canada had a Quarantine Act on the books. Although heavily promoted as a way to manage international trade and immigration, those same principles can be used to restrict people domestically.

What's going on today globally isn't anything new, at least conceptually. Instead, it's the scale of which that is novel.

The Medical Officer of Health isn't a new concept either. Ages ago, there were still "experts" who had almost dictatorial powers to implement laws and regulations. After all, if Kings didn't know what was going on, they would have to trust the thinking to other people.

4. Founding of the Office International d'Hygiene Publique In 1907

Government of Canada
Gouvernement du Canada
Treaties
Home > Treaty Law Division > View Details
Treaty Law Division
Treaty List
All
Bilateral
International Agreement respecting the Creation of an International Office of Public Health, Rome, 09 December 1907
Entry into Force
15 November 1908
Canada has consented to be bound by
Ratification, 11 April 1910
International Agreement respecting the Creation of an International Office of Public Health, Rome, 09 December 1907
Status: In Force 15 November 1908
Status for Canada: Terminated 15 November 1950
Key Dates: Terminated 15 November 1950
In Force 11 April 1910
View Details

The Welcome Collection in the U.K. published the document for the creation of an International Office of Public Health. As a Colony at the time, Canada would presumably have

been subjected to the same laws and regulations.

That said, the information is still available on the Canadian Government's site. Over a century ago, our "leaders" signed us up to be regulated and controlled by public health experts.

5. Canadian Public Health Association Created In 1910

Government of Canada
Gouvernement du Canada
Home > Canada Revenue Agency > Charities and Giving > Search > T3010 Registered Charity Information Return
Resources
Online services
Forms and publications
A to Z index
Enquiries
CANADIAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION – Quick View
Charity's detail page
Registration no.: 106865744 RR 0001
Charity status: Registered
Effective date of status: 1975-01-01
Designation: Charitable organization
Website: WWW.CPHA.CA
THE CANADIAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION
THE CANADIAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION
Address:
404-1525, Carling Avenue,
Ottawa, ON K1Z 8R9
THE CANADIAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION (Corporation# 959421) is a federal corporation entity registered with Corporations Canada. The incorporation date is April 1, 1912.
name, address, officer
Search

CIC PLATINUM SPONSORS

Ongoing programs:

.

Providing an ***effective liaison and network both nationally and internationally in collaboration with various disciplines, agencies and organizations; Encouraging and facilitating measures for disease prevention, health promotion and protection and healthy public policy***; Initiating, encouraging and participating in research directed at the fields of disease prevention, health promotion and healthy public policy; Providing an effective liaison and partnership with CPHA's Provincial and Territorial Public Health Associations; Acting in partnership with a range of disciplines including health, environment, agriculture, transportation, ***other health-oriented groups and individuals in developing and expressing a public health viewpoint on personal and community health issues***; Designing, developing and implementing public health policies, programs and activities;

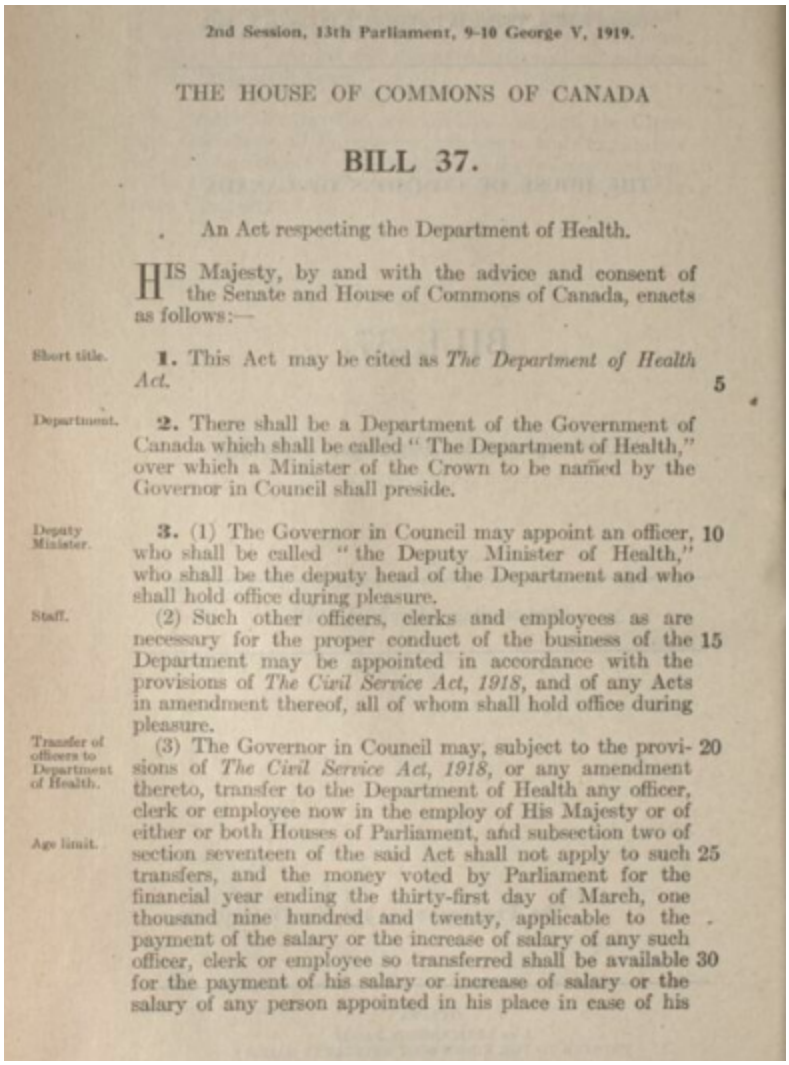
> Facilitating the development of public health goals for Canada; ***Identifying public health issues and advocating for policy change***; Identifying literacy as a major factor in achieving equitable access to health services.

The Canadian Public Health Association was created in 1910, and incorporated in 1912. It became a charity in 1975. In its most recent C.R.A. filings, approximately 60% of the CPHA's financing came from the Government.

Although the page has since been altered, the main financial support of the CPHA comes from drug companies like Pfizer, Moderna and AstraZeneca. That shouldn't be the least bit surprising to anyone at this point.

CPHA is involved in advocating for national and international health policies, including the restriction of people's movements. It presumably is quite influential regarding Health Canada. At the time of writing this, there are several Provincial counterparts, all advocating for much the same thing. More on that in later pieces.

6. Department Of Health Created In 1919, Bill 37



2nd Session, 13th Parliament, 9-10 George V, 1919.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 37.

An Act respecting the Department of Health.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Department of Health Act.*

Department.

2. There shall be a Department of the Government of Canada which shall be called "The Department of Health," over which a Minister of the Crown to be named by the Governor in Council shall preside.

Deputy Minister.

3. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint an officer, who shall be called "the Deputy Minister of Health," who shall be the deputy head of the Department and who shall hold office during pleasure.

Staff.

(2) Such other officers, clerks and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Department may be appointed in accordance with the provisions of *The Civil Service Act, 1918*, and of any Acts in amendment thereof, all of whom shall hold office during pleasure.

Transfer of officers to Department of Health.

Age limit.

(3) The Governor in Council may, subject to the provisions of *The Civil Service Act, 1918*, or any amendment thereto, transfer to the Department of Health any officer, clerk or employee now in the employ of His Majesty or of either or both Houses of Parliament, and subsection two of section seventeen of the said Act shall not apply to such transfers, and the money voted by Parliament for the financial year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, applicable to the payment of the salary or the increase of salary of any such officer, clerk or employee so transferred shall be available for the payment of his salary or increase of salary or the salary of any person appointed in his place in case of his

death, retirement or dismissal while serving in the Department of Health, in the same manner and to the same extent as if such officer, clerk or employee had not been so transferred.

Duties and powers of Minister.

4. The duties and powers of the Minister administering the Department of Health shall extend to and include all matters and questions relating to the promotion or preservation of the health and social welfare of the people of Canada over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction; and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, particularly the following matters and subjects:—

(a) Co-operation with the provincial, territorial, and other health authorities with a view to the co-ordination of the efforts proposed or made for preserving and improving the public health;

(b) The conservation of child life and child welfare;

(c) The inspection and medical care of immigrants and seamen, and the administration of Marine Hospitals;

(d) The supervision, as regards the public health, of railways, boats, ships and all methods of transportation;

(e) The supervision of Federal public buildings and offices with regard to the health of the Civil Servants and other Government employees therein;

(f) The enforcement of any rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission, promulgated pursuant to the treaty between the United States of America and His Majesty relating to boundary waters and questions arising between the United States of America and Canada, so far as the same relate to public health;

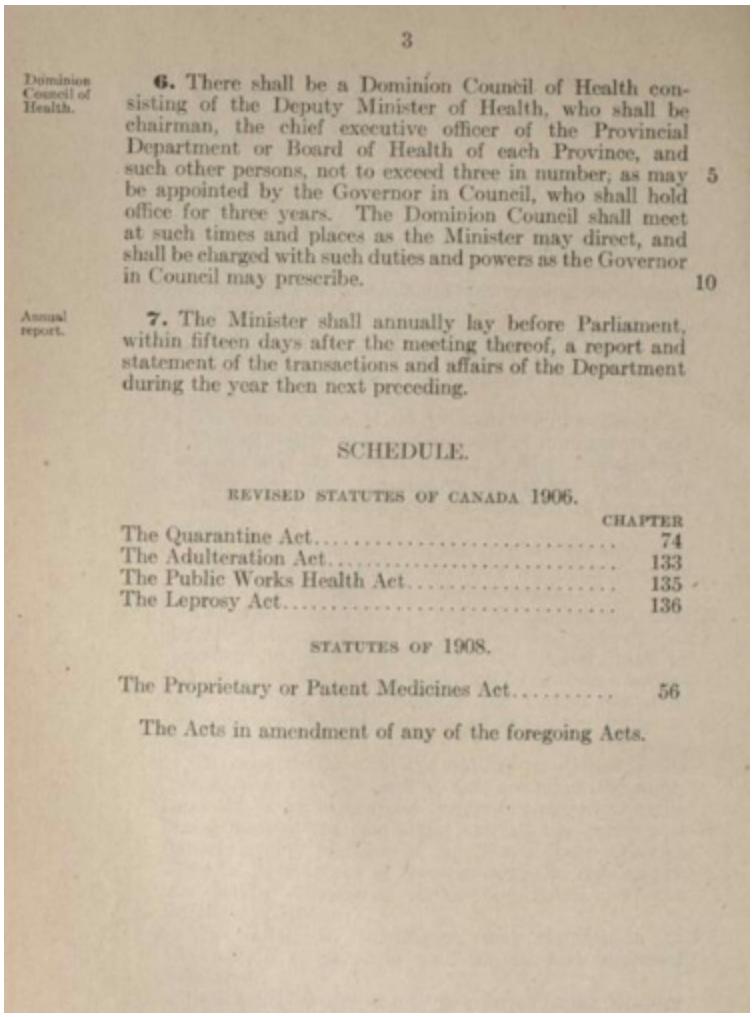
(g) The administration of the statutes mentioned in the Schedule to this Act, and of Acts amending the same, and also of all orders and regulations passed or made under any of the said Acts; and all the duties and powers of any Minister of the Crown under either of the said Acts or any of the said orders or regulations, are hereby transferred to and conferred upon the Minister of Health;

(h) The collection, publication and distribution of information to promote good health, and improved sanitation;

(i) Such other matters as may be referred to the Minister by the Governor in Council.

Regulations.

5. The Governor in Council shall have power to make such regulations as may be necessary to give effect to and carry out the objects of this Act, and to impose penalties for any violation of such regulations.



3

Dominion Council of Health.

6. There shall be a Dominion Council of Health consisting of the Deputy Minister of Health, who shall be chairman, the chief executive officer of the Provincial Department or Board of Health of each Province, and such other persons, not to exceed three in number, as may be appointed by the Governor in Council, who shall hold office for three years. The Dominion Council shall meet at such times and places as the Minister may direct, and shall be charged with such duties and powers as the Governor in Council may prescribe.

Annual report.

7. The Minister shall annually lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the meeting thereof, a report and statement of the transactions and affairs of the Department during the year then next preceding.

SCHEDULE.

REVISED STATUTES OF CANADA 1906.

	CHAPTER
The Quarantine Act	74
The Adulteration Act	133
The Public Works Health Act	135
The Leprosy Act	136

STATUTES OF 1908.

The Proprietary or Patent Medicines Act	56

The Acts in amendment of any of the foregoing Acts.

[Section 4a]
Cooperation with the provincial, territorial and other health authorities with a view towards to coordination of the efforts proposed or being made for preserving and improving public health

Section 4f referred to enforcement of rules made by the International Joint Committee.

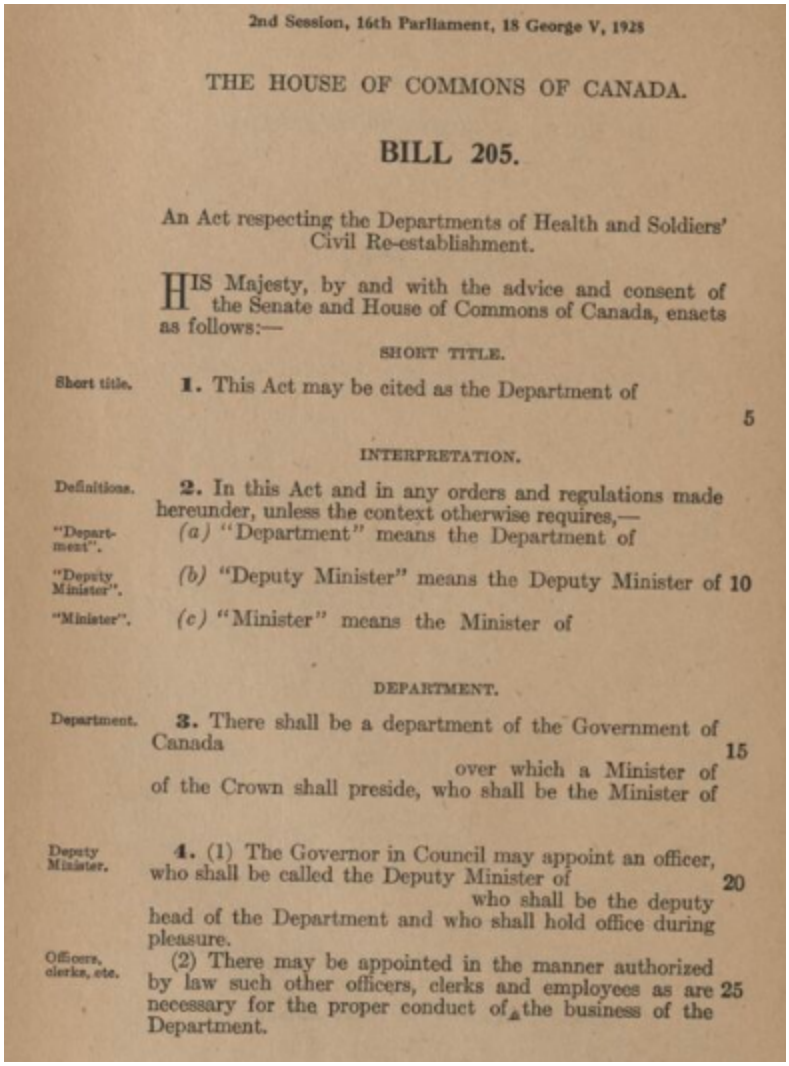
Bill 37 came into effect in 1919, after the First World War. Supposedly, the driving force behind this was the Spanish influenza, and the need to protect global public health.

Interestingly, it references the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Volume 2. Even back then, there were Quarantine Acts on the books in order to restrict the movement of people. Of course, these were “supposed” to only apply to sick people.

Worth noting is that the League of Nations, the predecessor to the United Nations, also placed a heavy focus on public health. Many associate it with attempts to prevent wars between

countries. In reality, there was a lot more to it.

7. Department of Pensions and National Health, 1928, Bill 205



2nd Session, 16th Parliament, 18 George V, 1928

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 205.

An Act respecting the Departments of Health and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

Short title. **1.** This Act may be cited as the Department of

INTERPRETATION.

Definitions. **2.** In this Act and in any orders and regulations made hereunder, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"Department". *(a)* "Department" means the Department of

"Deputy Minister". *(b)* "Deputy Minister" means the Deputy Minister of

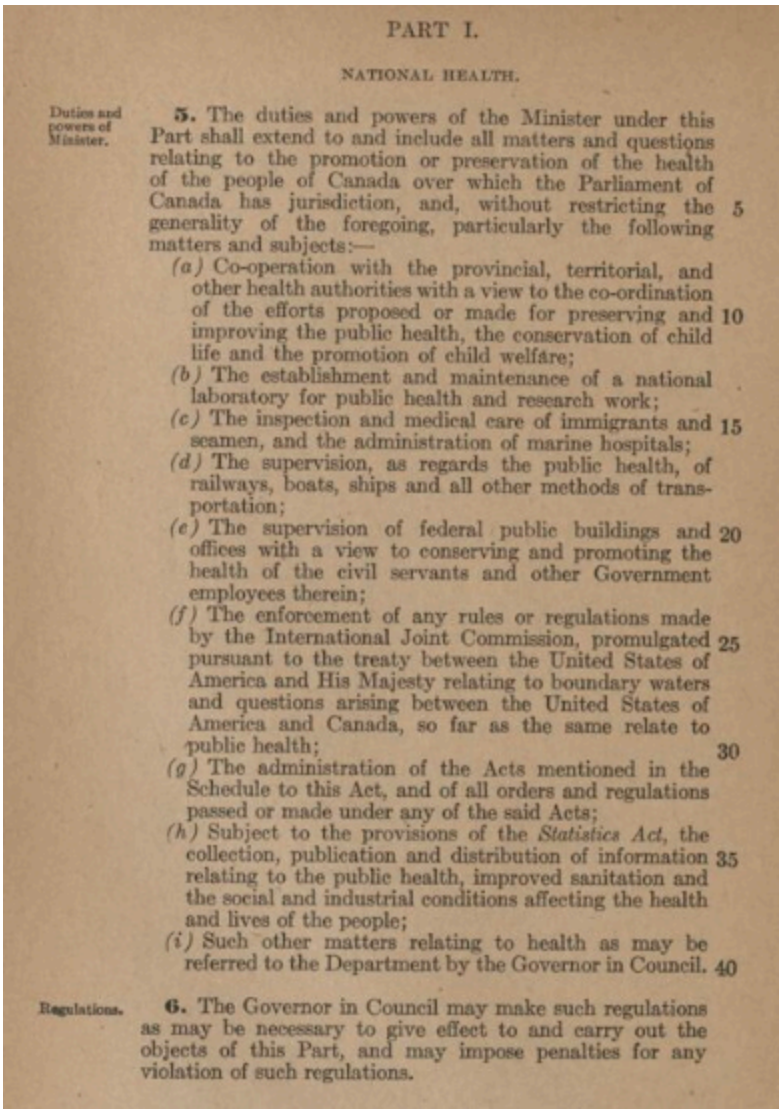
"Minister". *(c)* "Minister" means the Minister of

DEPARTMENT.

Department. **3.** There shall be a department of the Government of Canada over which a Minister of of the Crown shall preside, who shall be the Minister of

Deputy Minister. **4.** (1) The Governor in Council may appoint an officer, who shall be called the Deputy Minister of who shall be the deputy head of the Department and who shall hold office during pleasure.

Officers, clerks, etc. (2) There may be appointed in the manner authorized by law such other officers, clerks and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Department.



PART I.

NATIONAL HEALTH.

Duties and powers of Minister.

5. The duties and powers of the Minister under this Part shall extend to and include all matters and questions relating to the promotion or preservation of the health of the people of Canada over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, particularly the following matters and subjects:—

(a) Co-operation with the provincial, territorial, and other health authorities with a view to the co-ordination of the efforts proposed or made for preserving and improving the public health, the conservation of child life and the promotion of child welfare;

(b) The establishment and maintenance of a national laboratory for public health and research work;

(c) The inspection and medical care of immigrants and seamen, and the administration of marine hospitals;

(d) The supervision, as regards the public health, of railways, boats, ships and all other methods of transportation;

(e) The supervision of federal public buildings and offices with a view to conserving and promoting the health of the civil servants and other Government employees therein;

(f) The enforcement of any rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission, promulgated pursuant to the treaty between the United States of America and His Majesty relating to boundary waters and questions arising between the United States of America and Canada, so far as the same relate to public health;

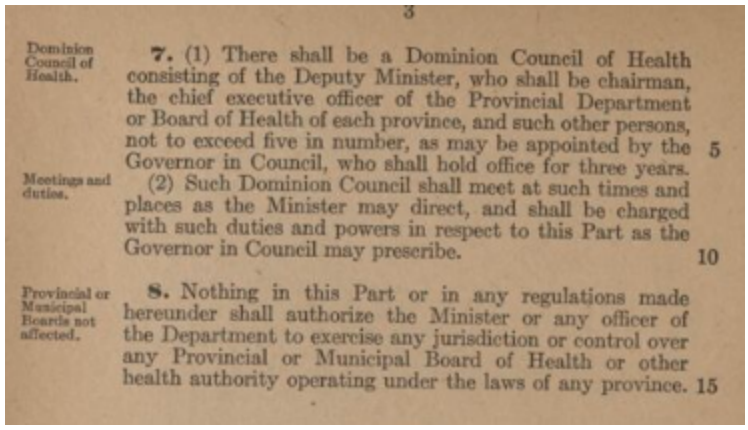
(g) The administration of the Acts mentioned in the Schedule to this Act, and of all orders and regulations passed or made under any of the said Acts;

(h) Subject to the provisions of the *Statistics Act*, the collection, publication and distribution of information relating to the public health, improved sanitation and the social and industrial conditions affecting the health and lives of the people;

(i) Such other matters relating to health as may be referred to the Department by the Governor in Council.

Regulations.

6. The Governor in Council may make such regulations as may be necessary to give effect to and carry out the objects of this Part, and may impose penalties for any violation of such regulations.



3

Dominion Council of Health.

7. (1) There shall be a Dominion Council of Health consisting of the Deputy Minister, who shall be chairman, the chief executive officer of the Provincial Department or Board of Health of each province, and such other persons, not to exceed five in number, as may be appointed by the Governor in Council, who shall hold office for three years.

Meetings and duties.

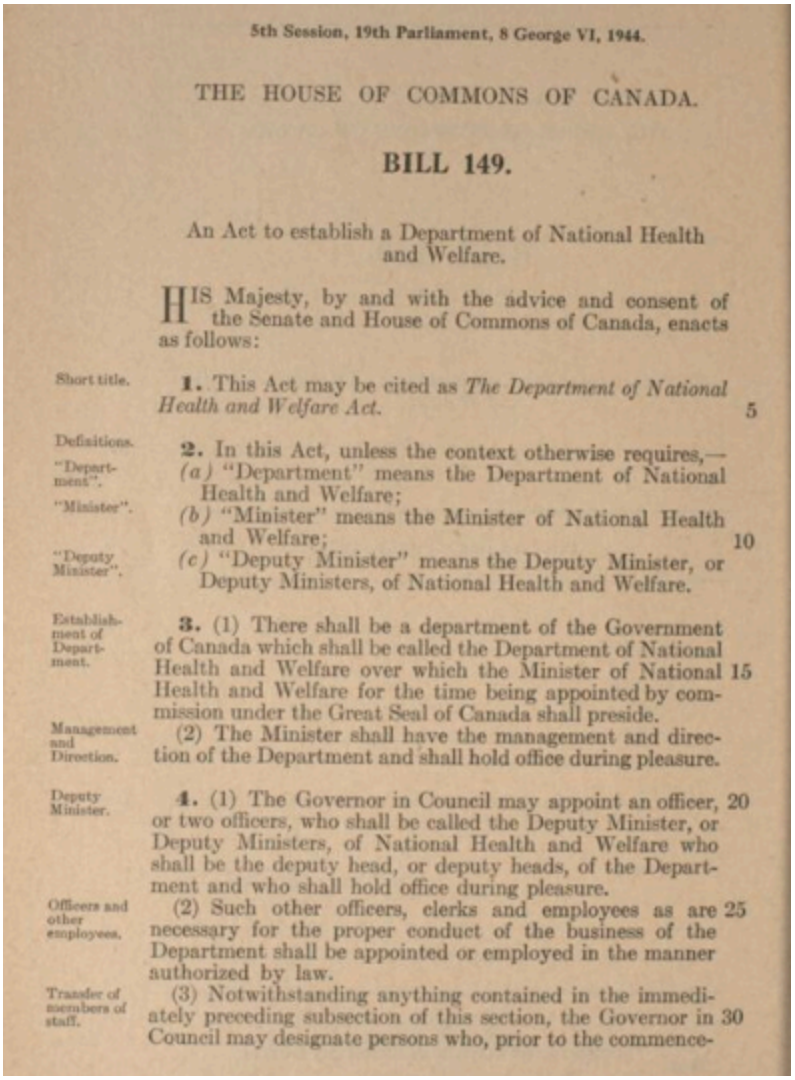
(2) Such Dominion Council shall meet at such times and places as the Minister may direct, and shall be charged with such duties and powers in respect to this Part as the Governor in Council may prescribe.

Provincial or Municipal Boards not affected.

8. Nothing in this Part or in any regulations made hereunder shall authorize the Minister or any officer of the Department to exercise any jurisdiction or control over any Provincial or Municipal Board of Health or other health authority operating under the laws of any province.

In 1928, there was a change in name to the Department of Pensions and National Health. This came with the introduction of Bill 205. However, the purposes regarding public health remained much the same.

8. Department of National Health and Welfare Created In 1944, Bill 149



5th Session, 19th Parliament, 8 George VI, 1944.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 149.

An Act to establish a Department of National Health and Welfare.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Department of National Health and Welfare Act.*

Definitions. "Department". "Minister". "Deputy Minister".

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Department" means the Department of National Health and Welfare;

(b) "Minister" means the Minister of National Health and Welfare;

(c) "Deputy Minister" means the Deputy Minister, or Deputy Ministers, of National Health and Welfare.

Establishment of Department.

3. (1) There shall be a department of the Government of Canada which shall be called the Department of National Health and Welfare over which the Minister of National Health and Welfare for the time being appointed by commission under the Great Seal of Canada shall preside.

Management and Direction.

(2) The Minister shall have the management and direction of the Department and shall hold office during pleasure.

Deputy Minister.

4. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint an officer, or two officers, who shall be called the Deputy Minister, or Deputy Ministers, of National Health and Welfare who shall be the deputy head, or deputy heads, of the Department and who shall hold office during pleasure.

Officers and other employees.

(2) Such other officers, clerks and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Department shall be appointed or employed in the manner authorized by law.

Transfer of members of staff.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the immediately preceding subsection of this section, the Governor in Council may designate persons who, prior to the commence-

ment of this Act, were members of the staff of the Department of Pensions and National Health to be members of the staff of the Department, and, upon such designation, such members shall be deemed to have been transferred to the Department on the date of the commencement of this Act, but no person shall by reason of such designation be eligible to be certified as permanent by the Civil Service Commission.

Duties, powers and functions of Minister.

5. The duties, powers and functions of the Minister shall extend to and include all matters relating to the promotion or preservation of the health, social security and social welfare of the people of Canada over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisidiction, and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, particularly the following matters:—

(a) the administration of such acts of the Parliament of Canada and of orders or regulations of the Government of Canada as are not by law assigned to any other department of the Government of Canada or any minister thereof relating in any way to the health, social security and welfare of the people of Canada;

(b) investigation and research into public health and welfare;

(c) the inspection and medical care of immigrants and seamen, and the administration of marine hospitals, and such other hospitals of the Government of Canada as may be committed to its administration by order of the Governor in Council;

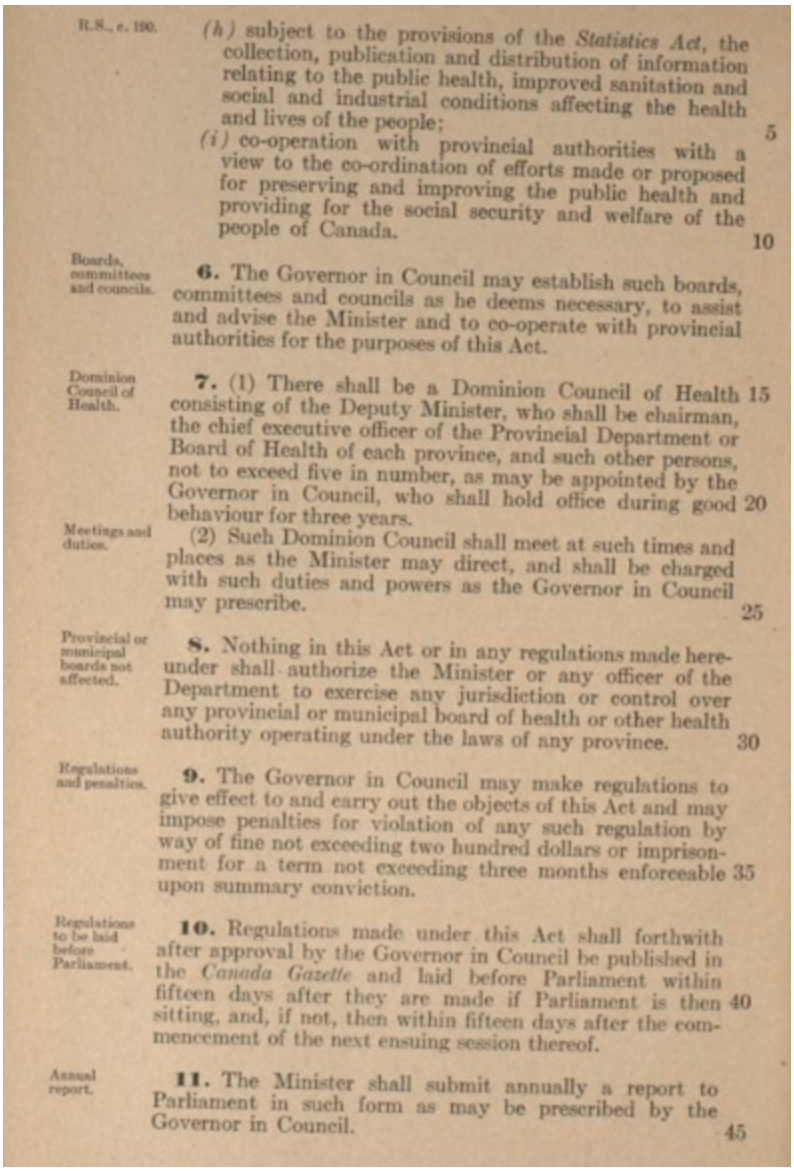
(d) the supervision, as regards the public health, of railways, boats, ships and all other methods of transportation;

(e) the supervision of federal public buildings and offices with a view to conserving and promoting the health of the civil servants and other Government employees therein;

(f) the enforcement of any rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission, promulgated pursuant to the treaty between the United States of America and His Majesty relating to boundary waters and questions arising between the United States of America and Canada, so far as the same relate to public health;

R.S., c. 76. 1929, c. 49. R.S., c. 168. R.S., c. 91 R.S., c. 119. R.S., c. 151. 1943-44, c. 29.

(g) the administration of the *Food and Drugs Act*, *The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act*, the *Quarantine Act*, the *Public Works Health Act*, the *Leprosy Act*, the *Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act* and *The National Physical Fitness Act* and of all orders and regulations passed or made under any of the said Acts;



R.S., c. 190.

(h) subject to the provisions of the *Statistics Act*, the collection, publication and distribution of information relating to the public health, improved sanitation and social and industrial conditions affecting the health and lives of the people;

(i) co-operation with provincial authorities with a view to the co-ordination of efforts made or proposed for preserving and improving the public health and providing for the social security and welfare of the people of Canada.

Boards, committees and councils.

6. The Governor in Council may establish such boards, committees and councils as he deems necessary, to assist and advise the Minister and to co-operate with provincial authorities for the purposes of this Act.

Dominion Council of Health.

7. (1) There shall be a Dominion Council of Health consisting of the Deputy Minister, who shall be chairman, the chief executive officer of the Provincial Department or Board of Health of each province, and such other persons, not to exceed five in number, as may be appointed by the Governor in Council, who shall hold office during good behaviour for three years.

Meetings and duties.

(2) Such Dominion Council shall meet at such times and places as the Minister may direct, and shall be charged with such duties and powers as the Governor in Council may prescribe.

Provincial or municipal boards not affected.

8. Nothing in this Act or in any regulations made hereunder shall authorize the Minister or any officer of the Department to exercise any jurisdiction or control over any provincial or municipal board of health or other health authority operating under the laws of any province.

Regulations and penalties.

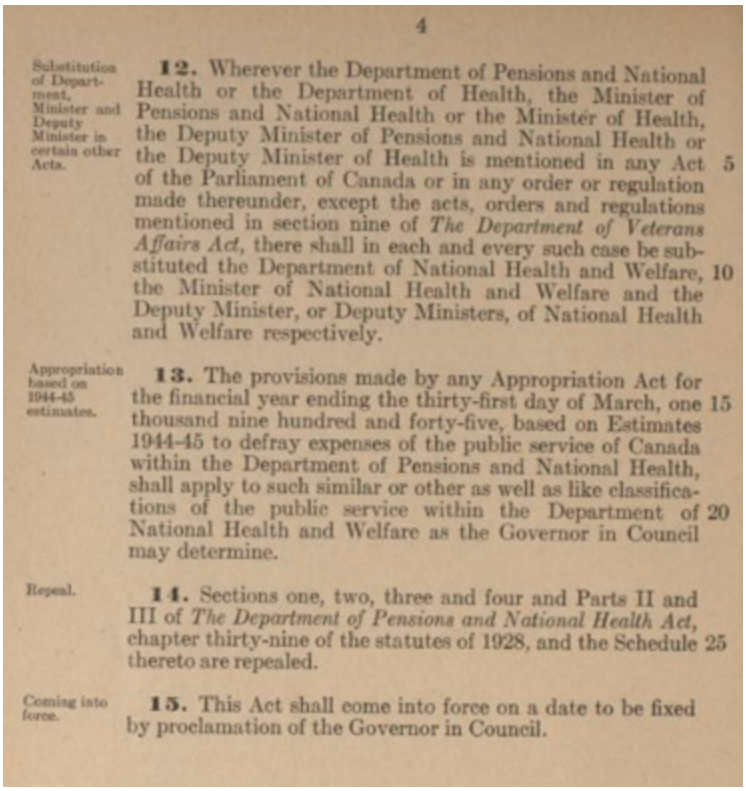
9. The Governor in Council may make regulations to give effect to and carry out the objects of this Act and may impose penalties for violation of any such regulation by way of fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months enforceable upon summary conviction.

Regulations to be laid before Parliament.

10. Regulations made under this Act shall forthwith after approval by the Governor in Council be published in the *Canada Gazette* and laid before Parliament within fifteen days after they are made if Parliament is then sitting, and, if not, then within fifteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing session thereof.

Annual report.

11. The Minister shall submit annually a report to Parliament in such form as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council.



4

Substitution of Department, Minister and Deputy Minister in certain other Acts.

12. Wherever the Department of Pensions and National Health or the Department of Health, the Minister of Pensions and National Health or the Minister of Health, the Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health or the Deputy Minister of Health is mentioned in any Act of the Parliament of Canada or in any order or regulation made thereunder, except the acts, orders and regulations mentioned in section nine of *The Department of Veterans Affairs Act*, there shall in each and every such case be substituted the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Minister of National Health and Welfare and the Deputy Minister, or Deputy Ministers, of National Health and Welfare respectively.

Appropriation based on 1944-45 estimates.

13. The provisions made by any Appropriation Act for the financial year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, based on Estimates 1944-45 to defray expenses of the public service of Canada within the Department of Pensions and National Health, shall apply to such similar or other as well as like classifications of the public service within the Department of National Health and Welfare as the Governor in Council may determine.

Repeal.

14. Sections one, two, three and four and Parts II and III of *The Department of Pensions and National Health Act*, chapter thirty-nine of the statutes of 1928, and the Schedule thereto are repealed.

Coming into force.

15. This Act shall come into force on a date to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

There was another change of name in 1994, courtesy of Bill 149. This time it became the Department of National Health and Welfare. Keep in mind, this was in the latter stages of the Second World War, and the beginnings of the new world order forming. The groundwork for the United Nations and World Health Organization had already been laid out.

9. WHO Membership Means Submitting To THEIR Constitution

After the defeat of the Axis powers, the World was supposed to embrace freedom and human rights, but then this happened.

> Article 21
> The ***Health Assembly shall have authority to adopt regulations concerning***:
> (a) ***sanitary and quarantine requirements and other procedures designed to prevent the international spread of disease***;
> (b) nomenclatures with respect to diseases, causes of death and public health practices;
> (c) ***standards with respect to diagnostic procedures for international use***;
> (d) ***standards with respect to the safety, purity and potency of biological, pharmaceutical and similar products moving in international commerce***;
> (e) advertising and labelling of biological, pharmaceutical and similar products moving in international commerce.

> Article 22
> ***Regulations adopted pursuant to Article 21 shall come into force for all Members after due notice has been given*** of their adoption by the Health Assembly except for such Members as may notify the Director-General of rejection or reservations within the period stated in the notice.

In 1946, Canada signed a Treaty endorsing the Constitution of the World Health Organization, and agreeing to be bound by it.

Article 21(a) of the WHO's Constitution explicitly gives it authority over Member States over issues such as quarantine, or medical martial law. WHO also (largely) gets to decide what diagnostic standards and equipment are considered suitable.

Since Canada never opted out, Article 22 means that we must live with this.

In 1951, the International Sanitation Regulations came into effect, which was really the first agreement which gave the World Health Organization power to dictate Member actions under the guise of "public health". But at least people would be held responsible if something happened, right?

10. World Health Organization Gives Itself/Officials Immunity

World Health Organization
iris.
Institutional Repository for Information Sharing
English
Search IRIS
Search
Convention on the privileges and immunities of the specialized agencies: specification of categories of officials under section 18 of article VI of the Convention
Export
Citation
World Health Assembly, 12. (1959). Convention on the privileges and immunities of the specialized agencies: specification of categories of officials under section 18 of article VI of the Convention. World Health Organization. https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/88834
View/Open
WHA12.41_eng.pdf (343.9Kb)
Description
(Eleventh plenary meeting, 28 May 1959, section 3 of the fourth report of the Committee on Administration, Finance and Legal Matters)
View Statistics
Show Statistical Information
Gov't Doc #
WHA12.41
Language

WHA12.41 Convention on the ***Privileges and immunities of the Specialized Agencies***: Specification of Categories of Officials under Section 18 of Article VI of the Convention
The Twelfth World Health Assembly,

.

Considering Section 18 of Article VI of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies which requires that each specialized agency will specify the

categories of officials to which the provisions of that Article and Article VIII shall apply; and Considering the practice hitherto followed by the World Health Organization under which, in implementing the terms of Section 18 of the Convention, due account has been taken of the provisions of resolution 76 (I) of the General Assembly of the United Nations,

.

1. CONFIRMS this practice; and
2. ***APPROVES the granting of the privileges and immunities*** referred to in Articles VI and VIII of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies ***to all officials of the World Health Organization***, with the exception of those who are recruited locally and are assigned to hourly rates.

Eleventh plenary meeting, 28 May 1959 (section 3 of the fourth report of the Committee)

https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/88834
ihr.convention.on.immunities.privileges

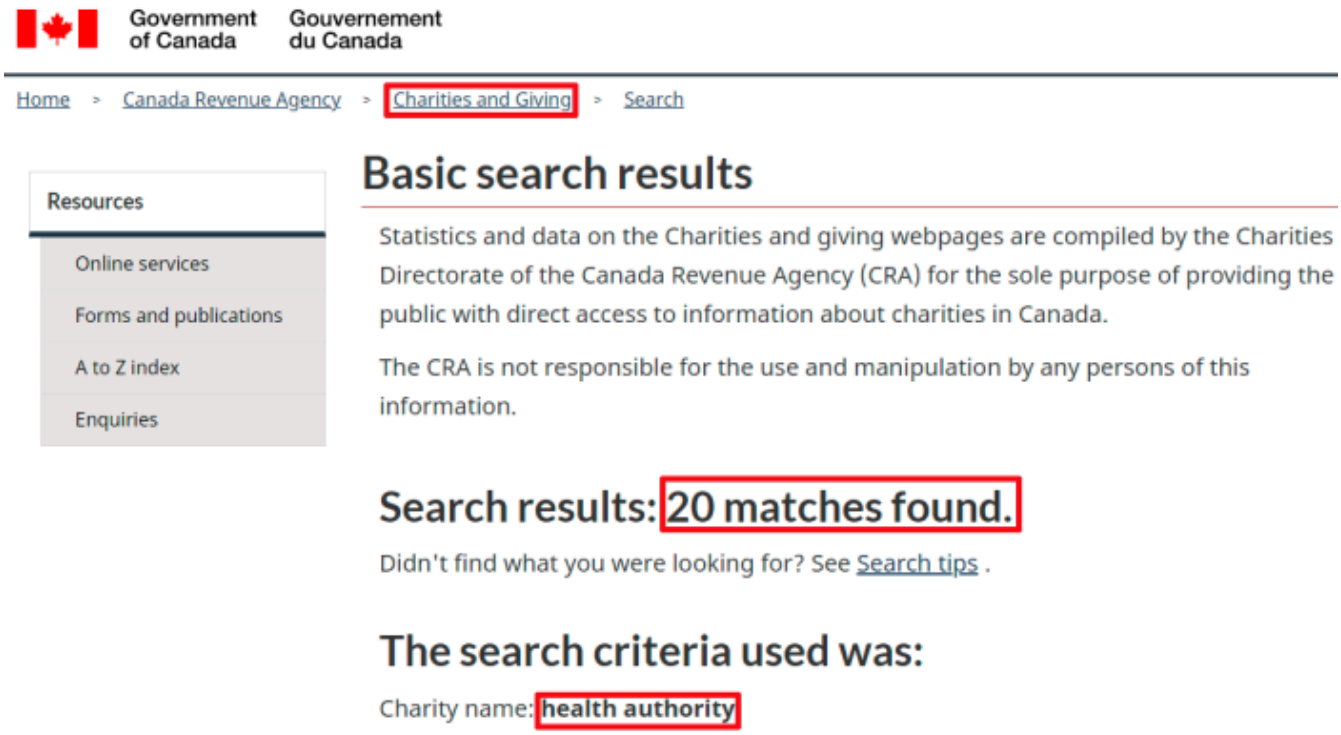
Even back in 1959, the World Health Organization saw that its members should enjoy full legal immunity for itself, and its agents. Of course, member states seemed happy to go along with it. Looking through the records though, it seems unclear if Canada has specifically signed on.

The International Sanitation Regulations were replaced by the International Health Regulations (first edition) in 1969. Canada signed on and it became binding in 1971. The second version of WHO-IHR came out in 1995, and the third was released in 2005.

The information from this point on has been extensively covered on this site.

Most people are aware that the scope of Health Canada has grown considerably in recent decades. It has encompassed more and more things, resulting in less of a focus on public health measures. PHAC would soon pick up the slack.

11. Public Health Groups Are Registered “Charities” In Canada


Government of Canada
Gouvernement du Canada
Home > Canada Revenue Agency > Charities and Giving > Search
Resources
Online services
Forms and publications
A to Z index
Enquiries
Basic search results
Statistics and data on the Charities and giving webpages are compiled by the Charities Directorate of the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) for the sole purpose of providing the public with direct access to information about charities in Canada.
The CRA is not responsible for the use and manipulation by any persons of this information.
Search results: 20 matches found.
Didn't find what you were looking for? See Search tips .
The search criteria used was:
Charity name: health authority

Think the problem of drug money is limited to Health Canada, or the Public Health Agency of Canada? It's not, and we will get more into the finances later. The list of "charities" includes groups that have the power to impose medical tyranny.

- Alberta Health Services (AB)
- Central Regional Integrated Health Authority (NL)
- Eastern Regional Integrated Health Authority (NL)
- Fraser Health Authority (BC)
- Hay River Health & Social Services Authority (NT)
- Interlake-Eastern Regional Health Authority (MB)
- Interior Health Authority (BC)
- Labrador-Grenfell Regional Integrated Health Authority (NL)
- Nisga'a Valley Health Authority (BC)
- Northern Regional Health Authority (MB)
- Northern Regional Health Authority (BC)
- Nova Scotia Health Authority (NS)
- Provincial Health Services Authority (BC)
- Regional Health Authority A (NB)
- Regional Health Authority B (NB)
- Saskatchewan Health Authority (SK)
- Souris Health Auxiliary of Assinibione Regional Health Authority Inc. (MB)

- Vancouver Coastal Health Authority (BC)
- Vancouver Island Health Authority (BC)
- Weeneebayko Area Health Authority (ON)
- Winnipeg Regional Health Authority (MB)

However, there are also a number of other suspicious groups that need to be looked at. Although they may not have the power to mandate martial law, they do influence policies. Now, who would donate to such groups, unless it's done for the purposes of writing the laws? Or to ensure that solutions involve pharmaceuticals?

- Alberta Public Health Association
- BCCDC Foundation For Population And Public Health
- Canadian Foundation For Pharmacy
- Canadian Pharmaceutical Sciences Foundation
- Canadian Public Health Association
- Ontario Public Health Association
- Pharmacists Without Borders Canada
- Public Health Association of British Columbia
- Seenso Institute for Public Health
- Shoppers Drug Mart Life Foundation

This is just some of the groups that are registered as charities. Why be structured this way? Probably since it means that private donations are subsidized by the public via tax refunds.

A serious question: given all of the "health organizations" (and this is just a partial list), accepting private donations, does this likely impact how Health Canada does business?

12. Binding Global "Pandemic Management" Treaty Proposed

00:00 02:13

13. Final Thoughts On This Subject

The Department of Health (1919) was founded under the guise of managing the Spanish flu through restrictive measures. It's original creation isn't at all what many believe. But over time, the organization came to encompass many more functions.

The reality is that countries don't have sovereignty over their own affairs. Using the cloak of "infection control", people have their rights and freedoms stripped away all the time. Many so-called Health Authorities are actually structured as charities and receive private donations.

What companies would donate to health authorities which are implementing mandatory vaccination policies? Wild idea, but perhaps businesses that would profit from these dicatates are contributing.

The Public Health Agency of Canada has essentially taken over that role since it came into existence in 2004. However, Health Canada does still advocate for much the same policies. The International Health Regulations (and prior Sanitation Regulations) are legally binding on Member States.

Now, the influence and money from the pharmaceutical industry cannot be ignored. The cash is rampant, and will be the subject of a Part II, coming later.

(1) https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/culture/clmhc-hsmbc/res/information-backgrounder/espagnole-spanish
(2) Evils Of Quarantine Laws
(3) https://www.amazon.com/-/es/William-White/dp/1231197994
(4) https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-6/20021231/P1TT3xt3.html
(5) https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/health-canada
(6) https://www.treaty-accord.gc.ca/index.aspx
(7) https://www.treaty-accord.gc.ca/details.aspx?lang=eng&id=103984&t=637793587893732877
(8) https://www.treaty-accord.gc.ca/details.aspx?lang=eng&id=103990&t=637793587893576566
(9) https://www.treaty-accord.gc.ca/details.aspx?lang=eng&id=103997&t=637793622744842730
(10) https://www.treaty-accord.gc.ca/details.aspx?lang=eng&id=105025&t=637793622744842730
(11) https://www.jstor.org/stable/41975722
(12) https://parl.canadiana.ca/browse/eng/c/bills/13-2
(13) https://parl.canadiana.ca/view/oop.bills_HOC_1302_1/554?r=0&s=1
(14) https://parl.canadiana.ca/browse/eng/c/bills/16-2
(15) https://parl.canadiana.ca/view/oop.bills_HOC_1602_1/778?r=0&s=1
(16) https://parl.canadiana.ca/view/oop.bills_HOC_1905_1/7?r=0&s=1
(17) https://parl.canadiana.ca/view/oop.bills_HOC_1905_1/542?r=0&s=1
(18) https://parl.canadiana.ca/view/oop.HOC_32_2_C2_C9/427?r=0&s=1
(19) https://parl.canadiana.ca/view/oop.bills_HOC_1602_1/778?r=0&s=1
(20) https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/62873/14549_eng.pdf
(21) The scientific background Of International Sanitary Conferences
(22) https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/128165/EB9_35_eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y
(23) 1951 International Sanitation Regulations
(24) https://iiif.wellcomecollection.org/pdf/b22419743
(25) 1907 Creation Of International Public Health
(26) https://www.who.int/governance/eb/who_constitution_en.pdf
(27) https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/88834
(28) ihr.convention.on.immunities.privileges
(29) https://apps.cra-arc.gc.ca/ebci/hacc/srch/pub/bscSrch

(30) https://www.who.int/news-room/commentaries/detail/op-ed—covid-19-shows-why-united-action-is-needed-for-more-robust-international-health-architecture

CANADA, CANADIAN BILLS, DRUGS/ALCOHOL, DYSGENICS, HEALTH, LAWFARE, NGO/CS, WARS

2 Replies to “Health Canada Initially Created For Population Control Measures”

gracejoubarne461654805

FEBRUARY 18, 2022 AT 1:41 PM

I read where Health Canada became an official department of the WHO, but of course, the author of that statement did not provide evidence.

I hope you can nail down this link.

Ronnie

FEBRUARY 18, 2022 AT 4:08 PM

PHAC officially is (though it’s not openly admitted).
Health Canada is a bit harder to nail down. I haven’t found the smoking gun you’re looking for.